WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the principal in its tarms, will be constucted arrichly on a cash be consider for the collection of an arrightness for the Union are considered by most should be made to Agent after this do pt to Mr. W. C. Lipscouth, Mr., who is auturized to make coll

Washington, harde is not intended to include any agents or collect that we now employ or have bereiofore employed in this city, is one only who have performed such service in other parts of t

WHERE ARE THE OPPOSITION !- HAULING OFF

FOR REPAIRS AND REST. A little more than a year ago the republican party pened a brisk fire on our whole northern, line, and ireatened the democracy with absolute extermination. A few deserters deceived them with reports of dismay and disorganization in our ranks, and promised them an early capitulation. We had proosed, in order to get rid of a troublesome Territory. State equal in political rank and rights to the State of New York. The illogical and abourd answer to this liberal proposition was, that to make the people of Kansas free and independent would be an act of oppression. They had applied, on two or three occasions, for admission into the Union, and had thus signified their wish to take on the forms of a soyereign State, but they did not like the constitution under which they were to be received. They were told that they might alter or abolish it, and ordsin a new one without hindrance or restraint-that the great controlling fact of the whole matter was to be found in the actual achievement of their independence-that the latter question once determined in their favor all the rest was in their own hands. In other words, it was conclusively argued that if they were suffering under grievances in order to correct the evils they complained of, the power to apply remedies should be placed in their own hands. The proposition to admit them into the Union was noth ing more nor less than to confer upon them this power. If they were imprisoned the doors of the iail were thus to be thrown upon. This the republicans, purely for political effect, and, as subsequent observation has proven, with marked discredit to their cause, denounced as a great wrong-an act of oppression, a fraud, and a violation of popular rights.

We next come to the rebellion in Utah. It was formal and complete. It proposed the dismemberment of the republic-to lop off a large portion of its territory, and that portion, too, which commands our great interior highways to the Pacific. We do not sit down to urge that the United States ought to put down rebellion-to insist that they should always enforce the laws over their own territory. That is not the question. There was no dispute about what should be done; but how could it be done most effectively, economically, and so as best to vindicate the national integrity and honor. A powerful military expedition was fitted out by the executive government, which had to await the tardy action of Congress for appropriations to sustain it; it was despatched to Utah, supplied with provisions transported more than a thousand miles overland. nearly one quarter of which were destroyed by the Mormon enemy. But the force was so effective and overwhelming that the rebels at once grounded their arms. The purposes of the Mormon people despatched a large body of well-mounted troops to harass our army in its march over the plains, and, if possible, to destroy their provision trains, so as to starve them into subjection. We need only to refer to the result-the restoration of order in Utah and the full recognition of federal authority over that robol country

During the past year-we speak generally-the War Department has engaged and conquered four of the principal Indian tribes. The range and efficient parallel route. Now, which of the three on actual operations of the Army have been greater than ever before known in our domestic annals, and its achievements during the period referred to far transcend those of any other corresponding time in its history. And be it remembered that this great work has been performed, very much of it suddenly precipitated upon the War Department, without involving that branch of the service in any deficiency-

The long-standing and perplexing subject of visitation and search by Great Britain of American merchant siring which for more than half a century had been maintained by the latter government, has been settled during the past year by the absolute and unconditional abandenment of the alleged right upon which it was based-thus enforcing upon the high seas the great principle of maritime equality and national independence.

The authorities of the United States had been grossly insuffed and their citizens injured by the action of the government of Paraguay. A strong naval force was promptly added to that already on the Brazil station, and the whole commanded to ascend the river to Paraguay, and to demand of and enforce from President Lopez adequate satisfaction and indemnity.

Having thus, by unparalleled energy, activity, and economy, achieved the settlement of impending domestic difficulties, and adjusted a chronic but irritating controversy with Great Britain on the subject of search and visitation, the administration of Mr. Buchanan next turned its attention to foreign affairs and announced boldly its programme in the last anqual measage to Congress. The recommendations of that message are characterized by great frankness. clearness, justice, and propriety. They bear the impress of resolution and a thorough comprehension ond day out the snow was so deep that the company got of the objects sought to be accomplished. There is lost, and lay out att night, and the men in charge of the not a complaint in the message about a foreign mail had their feet and hands trosen and their boots had lost, and lay out att night, and the men in charge of the mail had their feet and hands frozen any of their boots had to be cut off of their feet the next morning.

State which is not well founded. There is not a remedy suggested which a careful examination will not sustain as timely, appropriate, and fair. The President proposed to purchase Cuba; and there are silt; men and presses by hundreds who denounce thim for saying whathed did on this subject, as coveting their neighbors' property. There is no sense in this kind of pre-arranged denunciation. No honest man can object to such a proposition. If Spain holds Cuba by right, she has the right to character of the mail had their feet the next morning.

Cuba by right, she has the right to character of the mail and the reasons why he thought this government ought to possess Cuba. They are simple, and, in our judgment, conclusive. They do not latter may refuse to do so. She can control her own latter may refuse to do so. She can control her own latter may refuse to do so. She can control her own latter the mail and their feet and hands froze, and the other feet the next morning.

The mail had their feet and hands froze, and there they made Bridger at sunset, and after travelled again to bay June the smooth of the city of the test to head the smooth of the smooth of

action; she cannot it is clear, course the destiny of States. She has been stript of nearly all her pos-nessions on this side of the water, and with the best intentions on our part, in view of the rapid growth of States. She has been stript of nearly all her posintentions on our part, in view of the rapid growth of the American republic and the decline of Spain, we cannot see any reasonable ground upon which the latter can base an idea of perpetual supemacy over the boots off his feet. Mr. G. pulled off his buffalo mos-Cuba. In truth, Spain cannot hold Cuba for any reasonable rates, even now, is the performance of a high act of friendship to the Madrid government. We mean no disrespect to Spain in saying this, nor do we intend to express a hostile purpose on the part of the United States with a view of acquiring the island. The subject should view of acquiring the island. The subject should be treated as matter of business. It is a peace question-a question of interests; and all that s said about the wounded pride of the Spaniards is mere moonshine. We have great respect and admiration for the Spanish race. The mfer upon it sovereign powers to make it a are a gullant, hospitable, and highly-accomplished people. They possess many-and very many-noble mulities of head and heart; but it is mere nonsense to say that their diguity and nationality demand of them, against all advantages, the retention of the sland of Cuba. It is said they have manifested great adignation at the proposition of the President to ourchase the island, declaring it to be an insult, and he infliction of a serious wound upon the national character. Of course, there is nothing in all this,

The President also submitted distinct proposition aving reference to the future government of the Mexican States. We are yet to encounter the man who regards these propositions as either unjust or nappropriate.

President's position and recommendations remain without condemnation or assault from any one. Why s this? Where are the forces that opened such a orilliant fire last year? Who is the leader of the pposition that dare commit his party to actual aspult upon the message, upon the Utah and Indian wars, upon the adjustment of difficulties with Engand, upon the conduct of the negotiations about central America, upon the recommendations for the urchase of Cuba, or even the naval expedition to Paraguay? Where is the democrat this year whose patriotism would not permit him to support the polev of the party last?

What has been accomplished, it must be remem pered was the work of the government in the midst of great pecuniary depression-in the midst of complaints about the difficulty of obtaining employment and under the restricted operations of commerce. The revenue was suddenly cut off-manufactures were embarrassed, commerce was crippled, industry was paralyzed, the heaviest service was thrown upon all the departments of the government, and yet no deficiencies are recorded. In the face of all this array of deeds, the times being auspicious for complaint, the public car opened to charges and ready to justify them, we are without one single assign of the administration in Congress. Why is sailant of the administration in Congress. Why is this? Was there ever before known so complete a sileace at the close of the second year of an adminis-

THE OVERLAND ROUTES.

Several senators, in debating the location of the Pacific railroad bill, have given it as a reason wby dent, or under his direction, that the case of the overland mail proved how much such a power might e abused. They assume that it ought to have been ocated through the South Pass, Salt Lake, Carson's Valley, &c. Now, let us look at facts. The Postmaster General put a semi-weekly mail on the Memphis. St. Louis and El Paso route, and a weekly one on the South Pass and Salt Lake route. The service started on both and also on the Albuquerque or 35th experiment and trial has proved to be the best? Before they started it was in some degree a matter of conjecture. Since they have been tried now many mouths it has been reduced to actual knowledge and certainty.

The mail on the Aibuquerque or 35th parallel route has never gone through at all. In fact, it has never been heard of. The Indians and the stroved the whole party. How is it between the South Pass and the El Paso service? The latter has expectations of all its friends and advocates. The former, or Salt Lake route, has been suspended and brought to a dead stand for the last six weeks. Every candid man who will look at the subject can and must now see and know that the Postmaster General did select the route best calculated to give the most regular and uniform service at all seasons of the year. That no one shall hereafter doubt or affect to doubt on this anhiest we publish the followin secount of the sufferings and disasters on the Schin Pass and Salt Lake route. It furnishes the fullest vindication of the action of the adminis-

TERRIBLE WEATHER ON THE PLAINS-A GREAT SNOW STORM—DRIFTS TEN FEET DEEP—SUF-FERING OF A MAIL PARTY—SEVERAL FROZEN

TO DEATH.

The Western Platte (Mo.) Argus, of the 7th instant, has obtained from Mr. John M. Guthrie the subjoined particulars of the great grow storm on the plains, already briefly mentioned by telegraph.

Mr. G. left Satt Lake city on the 27th November, with the mail on packed animals, in company with G. A. Beardly, of New York. It had been snowing for seven or eight days before Mr. G. left the valley. The snow was from one to six feet deep in the Big Mountains, and they had to tramp the snow to pass with their animals. Second day out the snow was oderp that the company got

Cuba. In truth, Spain cannot hold Cuba for any considerable period of time; and we are amongst cluded their time was growing short, but, like heroes, those who believe that to propose its purchase at made a desperate effort, part of the time carrying Mr.

They left M. Ashton after laying over three or four days. While here the St. Joseph mail arrived—Mr. Garvis, the Indian agent for the Suakes, coming through with it. They had nine mules to freeze around their camp fire—some in two feet of the fire. The men had all their hands and feet frozen, and lay four days in eight miles of the station, unable to got in. Here Majous and Russell had ten men frozen to teath. They attempted to follow the train, and became fost and froze. While here the Salt Lake mail of December 4th overtook Mr. G., and having no men to send with the mail, Mr. G. took charge of it and brought it to Leramte, where he met an agent having men. Mr. G. took the cosch, in company with four other passengens; below Laramte they had but little snow, and the reads were good most of the time. They met Mr. Hockaday at Cotton Wood Springs, on Lisway up with mules to supply the mail stations. From way up with mules to supply the mail stations. From here the roads became muddy and the creeks high, and in some places had to swim the mules.

(From the Joliet (Illinois) Signal, a leading Douglas, journal, friendly to the election of Mr. Douglas to the senate.]

Since our connexion with political affairs nothing has occasioned us deeper regret and mortification than the article which appeared in the Chicago Times on the 6th inst., the day after the election of Senator Douglas, against our worthy and distinguished Chief Magistrate.

As members of the democratic press and party of Illinois, and supporters of all regular democratic nominations, and the time-honored usages of the party, we most solemnly and emphatically protest against such a shameful and disgraceful disargard of policy, truth, and deceney as has been exhibited by our respectable Chicago cotemporary. When we reflect upon the exalted talents and long and useful public service of the President and his high position and unblemished reputation as a citizen and statesman, the assunt of the Chicago Times is as unaccountable as it is unmitigated and insulting. We would transfer the entire article to our columns, that our readers might judge of its meries for themselves, were it not for its disgusting and insulting allusions to the man who falls the highest office in the gift of the people.

Indeed, considering all the circumstances, we cannot but regard this outburst of the Times's malignity and pent-up wrath against the President of the United States in any other light than a gross insult to the intelligence of the American people and an outrage upon the democracy of the State of Illinois.

However much a majority of the democracy of Illinois may have differed with the views of the President in regard to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, and disapproved of certain removals and appointments to office in the State, they will not such an the Times in its unwarranted and indecent attack upon him. From various quarters we hear expressions of disapprobation and great ability should permit itself to be made the in-

tion and regret that a paper of such extensive circulation and great ability should permit itself to be made the in-strument of such serious damage to the party. As much as we differed from the Times in regard to the policy of monized again, but the article of last Thursday, if not repudiated by Senator Douglas and his friends, will make the breach in the party wider than ever.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Madame Anna Bishop was married in London on the 20th ult. to Martin Shultz, of New York.

Stephen Massett has been very successful at Richmond has near Seath.

Thomas F. Goode, esq., has withdrawn his name at ongressional candidate in the fourth district of Virginia Hon. Thos. J. Barr of New York, Capt. L. C. Easton, U. S. A., and John Nugent, esq., of California, arg at Willards' Hotel.

Thomas E. Meagher, esq., was present and made a peech at the sixth anniversary of the Charleston (S. C.)

Meagher Guards.' Gen. McClain, a veteran soldier of the war of 1812 Gen. McClain, a veteral solder of the war of 1812, 16-moved the veil and Free Masons, apron from the bust of General Jackson at the Memphis gelebration.

Dr. Thomas Holly Chivers, a writer of considerable outhern celebrity, died of dropsy at Decatur, Ga., on the

"Washington Resigning his Commission," ordered by the State of Maryland. J. H. Michon, a French Catholic priest, has written

brilliant pamphlet, urging the permanent removal of the Pope to Jerusalem, the cradle of the Christian religion. Deacon Adam Poe, son of Andrew Poe, who had the famous hand-to-hand battle with the Indian Big Foot, and cousin to Edgar A. Poo, the poet, died last Wednes-day at Ravenna, Ohio. Sherwood C. Parish, clerk of the Planters' Hotel.

South Pass and the El Paso service? The latter has been in constant and regular operation, fulfilling the the dining-room of the house, while the boarders were at supper.

Lawrence Labree, esq., one of the editors of the New York Sunday Atlas, and formerly editor of the Rover, the Columbian Magazine, and other periodicals, died on Thursday, at his late residence in Hoboken, in the 46th year of his age. Governor Morgan, of New York, is the first State exec

utive to come out publicly against the lobby influence in the legislative halls. He threatens that he will veto every bill that he suspects has been passed through lobby importunities, and nowhere are more bills so passed than Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, is dead, and Tiger Tail

Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, is dead, and riger had has been appointed in his stead. The latter expresses a desire to remain in Florida and is willing to comply with anything the government may require of him, but asserts that unless compelled he will not go West.

Bishop Early is at his home in Lynchburg, Va., recovering from a severe attack of billious fever, caused by the malaria of the vast western swamps through which he passed in his recent Episcopal tour. His intellectual vagor continues unabated, and it is pleasant to hear the clear ring of his voice in animated conversation.

clear ring of his voice in animated conversation.

Mr. Morphy, says the Illustrated News of the World, may now fairly take rank as the chess-champion of the Old World as well as the New. No Englishman is found to do him battle, and every foreigner of note has now, with the exception of Der Lais, fallen an easy prey to the youthful congress. It is a question whether he be not the fixest player to show the world has yet given birth.

CINCINNATI MENICIPAL EXPLNSES—The municipal expenses of the city of Cincinnati for the last pear antiquined to \$500,000. The largest items are, \$100,000 for interest on city bonds, \$67,000 for police, \$77,553 for fire experiment, \$30,000 for lighting, and \$26,774 for cleaning attrees.

wat zytment, \$30,000 for lighting, and \$25,114 for cleaning strees.

The Coolies in Cura.—A gentieman of intelligence, who recently visited Cuba, give a sad picture of the holle and sufferings to which the cooly slaves are subjected. They have pothing like the capa. Ay of the negro for labor and endurance, and zet the same tasks are imposed upon them. When not engaged in lig field, they herd indiscriminately—men, women, and children—is luts, with no semblance of family the o'r obligations. Suicide is common among them, sometimes ten or a dozen hanging themselves at a time. No provision is made for their return to their native land, from which they have been beguiled, and their masters, having no interest in them except to get the greatest amount of work possible out of them during their period of apprenticeship, heap upon them an amount of labor that soon breaks them down, and often carries them to the grave.—Gravgo Times.

owned by Com. Vanderbilt, of New York.
They cost him \$7,000, and been offered \$9,000 for

ROM OUR GWN CORRESPONDENT.

Because our worthy files, nor in house (f) of the well-known. The Friends of Foreigners in Distriction meeting," and because in hicasion he did not tell the assemble casion he did not tell the assemble casion he did not tell the sicot, and the second accomplished, the wisost, and the second accomplished, the wisost, and the second accomplished the second accomplished. because in his speech on that oc most accomplished, the wisset, and most learned of consists, the New York. Tribune of yest day devotes more than a column of its precious space to a sarcastic exposition of Tucker's complete unitness for the place of United States consulat Liverpool, and of the invariable habit of the 'pro-slavery democracy' never to put the right man in the right place. It may be true that Beverley Tucker's principal fault—if, indeed, it can be esteemed a fault—is excessive modesty. I am prepared to agree with the Tribune that he most materially underrated his capacity and acquirements at the above-mentioned dinner, and that in so grave a speech (the Tribune's report proves that it was a very solemn and formal cration) he ought to have mastered his ruling defect sufficiently to have made some alluston to his power "to whip all creation," or, at all events, to his conviction that he was about the smartest commercial representative of his country that the worthy burghers of Liverpool had even the felicity to behold. The Tribune's report of Mr. Tacker's speech shows that it was received with "cheers," "lauguler," "renewed laughter," "roars of laughter," "not other signs of marked approbation and mirth; but the Tribune criter says that "it undoubtedly left upon the minds of the practical English men of business."

Although an essentially modest, setting, man, T. al.

feeling on the minds of the said "practical English men of business."

Although an essentially modest, retiring mun, I al-ways believed that Beverly Tucker was popular, and gen-erally esteemed as "the prince of good fellows." I could not understand, therefore, why the Tribune should assail him, or ruthlessly expose his only failing. But as the pith of a lady's crossed and re-crossed letter is contained in the posteript, so are the intent and object of the Tribune's article contained in the closing paragraph quoted from the telegraphic correspond-ence from Washington of that journal; "Mr. Reveiley nce from Washington of that journal; "Mr. Be Tucker, our consul at Liverpool, is here, Tucker, our consul at Liverpool, is here, seeking an in-crease of salary. He does not propose to resign. This is the "hoad and front of his offending." He does not propose to resign, and has the andacity to ask for an in-crease of salary. I happen to know something about the liverpool consulate, its expenses, and the utter insuffi-ciency of the salary. Nominally, the consul receives \$7,500 a year, but really, to support his family in one of the most expensive towns in England—maintain the dig-nity of his position, and meet the thousand and one calls on his purse and hospitality made by the crowds of his countrymen who wist Liverpool coing to or returning countrymen who visit Liverpool going to or returning from Europe—he has very little more than \$3,000. The act of Congress of 1856 (the most stupid, ill-digested piece of legislation on the statute-books) faces the piece of legislation on the statute-books) fixes the salary of the present consul at \$7,500, which is less than half of what his prodecessors received; provides that he shall return all fees to the United States government; that he shall not engage in any trade or business, and even forbids him to receive the scanty remuneration paid a newspaper correspondent, by distinctly providing that he shall not correspond with "any newspaper or periodical." His compensation shall be \$7,500, and not a cent more. But does he receive this sum? He positively does not. He is obliged to pay this cierks' salaries, which amount to \$4,000 a year. The immense business of the office requires the consul to employ five cierks and a messenger, and he is compelled to pay them the above amount, which, as compared with salaries here or in Washington for the same quality of

salaries here or in Washington for the same quality of clerks, it will be easily seen, is exceedingly moderate.

Mr Tucker is the first incumbent of the office since the reduction by the act of 1856. Mr. Hawthorne resigned because of the insufficiency of the compensation under the proposed reduction; therefore Mr. Tucker is the first who tested the practical working of the new consular law. I am by no means astonished that, after fifteen months' experience, Mr. Tucker should ind that he needs an increase of salary to enable him to live. Any one who knows the expenses of living in Liverpool, or has any adequate idea of the onerous duties and numberless charges which our consult in Liverpool and numberless charges which our consul in Liverpool has to bear, will think it very natural that he should be unable to live, as our commercial representative in the greatest commercial port in the Old World ought to live, \$3,000 a year. It is but fair and just, not to speak of national dignity and good government, that our cons should be adequately paid; that the clerks should astional dignity and good government, that our consuls should be adequately paid; that the clerks should be paid by the government in whose service they labor, or, rather, out of the funds which their service has earned for the government, and that the consul should receive, free from all deductions, the searty allowance to without the consultation of the searty allowance to without the consultation of the searty allowance to without the consultation of the searty allowance to without the searty, but he samply demands to be paid the \$7,500 which the act of 1856 generously awards the United States consult at Liverpool. Although Beverley Tucker is a "Virginia gentleman," the Tribune will not deny that he is entitled to his hire like any other laborer, and that not only is it not generous, but it is not longest to require that out of his salary he should pay the entire expense of the government service of the consultate. Let the Tribune grant the fairness of this plain position, and I will almost undertake that Mr. Tucker, at the next dinner of the "Friends of Foreigners in Distress," will be dinner of the "Friends of Foreigners in Distress," will be less diffident as to his capacity, and will "blow" a little more than he did on the occasion which the Tribune citi-cized so severely.

ADSUM.

The United States steam frigate Powhstan, the flag-The United States steam frigate Fowhatan, the flag-ship of the East India station, arrived at Hong-Kong on the 11th of November, from Nagasaki, Japan, via Shang-hae, making the passage from the last named place in three and a half days. The Powhatan left at Nagasaki on the 31st ult. the Russian steam frigate Askold refit-ting. The Mississippi and Germantown are there. The health of the squadron is generally good. The sloop-of-war St. Louis hauled out into the stream on Saturday, and will sail to-day. All of her officers are on board.

On the day Mr. Toucey visited the Brooklyn navy-yard hat September the keel of a new gun-boat or sloop-of-war was laid in the western ship-house. Ever since hands have been kept constantly at work on her, and she is have been kept constantly at work on her, and she is now so far advanced towards completion that it is camidently believed she will be ready for launching about the lat of April. She is to have two direct lack-acting engines, with two cylinders, 54 inches in diameter and 28-inch stock; the condenser is to be lierce a patent, containing 4,284 tubes; § inch in diameter and 4 feet 9 inches long, having 3,316 square feet of condensing aurface. Her bollers will, of course, be Martin's patent, as these seem at present to rank higher than any other. Each of them will contain seven furnaces, with 2,170 composition hubes, two inches in diameter and 31 inches long, in each boller, giving a fire surface of 7,509 square foct. The propeller will be second to none in point of excellence. It will be a two-bladed true screw, of composition, measuring twelve feet three inches diameter, and twenty feet pitch, so arranged that when a fair wind excellence, position, measuring twelve feet three inches diameter, and twenty feet pitch, so arranged that when a fair wind blows it can be holsted on deck.

The West

West Florida Annexation to Alamaa. The West Florida journals are strongly advocating the annexation of their section of country to Alabama. The matter has gone so far that Alabama has appointed Mr. G. T. Yelvetton to negotiate, as he will, either by purchuse or cossion, for the annexation. West Florida has several reasons for this movement, but the chief is that the railroad system may be extended without restraint, as now imposed by East Florida, which has a preponderance of power in the legislature.

A New Business .- Mr. Harrison, of Key West, has re-A New Besixies.—Mr. Harrison, of Key West, has recently opened an establishment in which he puts up turtle
soup, culyee, religion, and stock for soup in hermeticallysealed cans, which may be transported to any distance, or
pulson as ship stores on long woyages, remaining in percrity good condition for a great length of time. This
will be a good substitute for the unhappy turtles which
we so often see lying passively on their backs, with their
dippers pinioned to their sides, sighing and pining for
their native element, "with a green and yellow melancholy" painful to contemplate.

CONGRESSIONAL. Thirty-Fifth Congress -- Second

MONDAY JANUARY 17, SENATE. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a nunication from the Secretary of War, made in compl

ance with law, communicating a statement of contract made under the authority of that department; which was read and laid on the table.

'Also, a report of the Court of Chalins, made in pursuance of law, adverse in the following cases, viz.': 00 that of H. McCulloh, executor of James H. McCulloh, on the heirs of Dr. James Thatcher; on Henry W. Morris; on Almanzon Husston; and on that of the heirs of George Kates; which was read and referred to the Commistee of Chalins.

Mr. SEVAND.

mistee of Claims.

Mr. SEWAHD presented the credentials of the Hon.

Hrvny Wings, of Measschundts, elected a senatored the
United States for six years from and after the 4th of
March next; which were read and placed on file.

PETITIONS, ESC. The following petitions, &c. were presented and approrintely referred: -: From Lieut, J. C. P. De Kraft. of the navy, asking to be allowed mileage for a journey rom New York to San Francisco, performed under an order from the Navy Department.

By Mr. YULEE ng a modification of the laws relating to exportation or the benefit of drawback.

or the benefit of drawback.

By Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey: From citizens of aters in. New Jersey, in relation to laying out the pubc lands in isrms for actual syttlers.

By Mr. DOOLATTLE: From citizens of New York in

elands in DOLLITLE: From citizens of New Hampshire, elation to the same subject.

By Mr. CLARK: From citizens of New Hampshire, arging upon Congress the enactment of a law increasing the pay of officers of the navy.

Also, from Elizabeth Osgood, daughter of a lieutenant in the army of the revolution, asking a pension.

By Mr. BROWN: From citizens of the District of Columbia, very numerously signed by property holders of said District, urging upon Congress an amendment of the laws relating to landlord and tennant, and setting of said District, driging upon congress to the laws relating to landlord and tenant, and setting forth that the laws as at present existing are exceedingly efective; that landlords are kept out of possession their property for long periods of time, and tenants thereby enabled to make exorbitant demands as com-pensation for quitting property for which they cannot

pay rent.

Also, from citizens of same District, urging an exten-sion of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the reovery of debts and the allowance of fees in cases of riots

Mr. IVERSON: From Elizabeth Spear, widow of a

By Mr. IVERSON: From Elizabeth Spear, widow of a soldier killed in battle, asking a pension.

By Mr. RICE: From citizens of Wabashaw and Olmstead counties, Minnesota, asking for a mail route.

By Mr. COLLAMER: From Emily L. Slaughter, rasking for a pension due her as widow of Commander A. G. Slaughter, from the 9th September, 1853,

By Mr. SEBASHAN: From Thomas E. and Edward O. Smith, asking compensation for supplies furnished to emigrants on the route to California.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, report d a bill for the relief of Mary E. Lanard.

Mr. FIICH, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the communication of the Postmaster General in relation to the best mode of rendering the ostal system of the United States a self-sustaining atlon; which was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

Resolved, That the Scoretary of the Treasury communicate to Score, as fully as it may be in his power to do, the number of Am to the treasury which are engaged directly in the path-old trade on coast of Africa, the average number of their voyages annually, the annuant of the terror and import, the amount of duties derived from them by the treasury of the United.

On motion by Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey

Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office and Post R spected to inquire into the propriety of establishing a post ron lordentown, by way of Georgelown, Sykewille, Wrightwall controller, the owne mills, in the county of Burlington, State

thirty miles,) and in repo on for that purpose. RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED

ideration:

Resided, That the Committee on Public Hulldings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into the practicability and prosperity of reconstructing and remodelsing the interior of the northern portion of the Capitol expension in such insurer that the Senate chamber may exact the new and of the buildings on the end and one or both sides, so as to have the advantage of windows and fresh ab. Mr. CHESNUT submitted the following for considera-

Court of Claims to retain Capt. J. B. De Troyille

These resolutions were laid over under the rule PRIVATE BILL DAY

On motion by Mr. IVERSON, the Senate w consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Binner to set apart Friday and Saturday of each week for the consideration of private bills on the calendar.

The resolution, having been so amended as to the stunday, was agreed to in its amended form.

On motion by Mr. HALE, the Senate proceeded to the ted States navy on Capt Charles Stewart.

Mr. DOOLITILE inquired whether this joint resolution

proposed to affect his pay or rank.

Mr. HALE replied that it would not; it would only place him on the active list instead of being on the retired list.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then desired to know whether it would interfere with the rank or pay of other command-ers in the navy.

Mr. HALE could not say as to that. He boped it would, but he was not certain that it did. In making him senior officer it would give him the place which is now occupied by one of the retiring board who onsted him out of it. But the names of the officers in the may bin out of it. But the names of the officers in the navy have been changed. The post captains wanted to be admirals, and at the last session Congress compremised with them, and allowed them to be called flag officers, in virtue of which the Secretary of the Navy has authorized them to have an admiral's flag. He had understood also that some of them had gone to the engravers and had the word admiral placed on their cards, which they distributed in foreign ports, but not here at home.

The joint resolution was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

The joint resolution was read a third time and passed by the following vote: YEA's—Monry, Baice, Bell, Benjamin, Rigier, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Iaxon, Doninte, Itonjan, Ilmkee, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamin, Hammond, Harlan, Honston, Iyerron, Johne, Kennedy, Polk, Pigh, Seward, Summons, Sidell, Stuart, Hompson of Kentneky, Homoon of New Jersey, Toomley, Ward, Wrighl, and Yales—3? NAYS—Messes, Allon, Brighf, Chemut, Clay, Chogman, Fitzent rick, Honier, Johnson of Arkanasa, Johnson of Tennassee, King, Reid, Boe, Trambull, and Wade—14.

On motion by Mr. STUART, the bill authorizing the transfer to State authorities of the books, papers, &c., of discontinued land districts, under certain circumstances, was considered and passed.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution which he submitted some time since, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most effectual means of educing the expenses of the government to an eco

cal basis.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the resolution by striking out the Committee on Finance and inserting a select comtheir native element, the contemplate.

Transflar to Coma. The Savansah News says the work of suspending the telegraph wire which is to can nex Cuba to the United States was commenced in this city recently under the personal direction of Mr. A. S. Kennedy, the energetic superintendent of the Cuba and United States Sub-Marine and Territorial Magnetic Telegraph Company. Substantial, square, sawed poles have been planted through Bay street, thence to the line of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf failfroad, along which the wire is to run, and we understand that the poles are now being distributed along the whole route through southwestern Georgia and Fforida fo Fernandina, from which point the line will extend to Cedar Keys, thence by sub-marine cable to Key West and Havana. We understand that all the materials are ready, and that the work of constructing the line from Savannah to Fernandina is to be pushed forward without delay. To the commercial interests of the country this line of telegraph, when completed to Havana, will be of great importance.

Out the Committee on Finance and miscrumg is entered what does had been laboring to this object for the past fourteen years and had been able to accommend the form Pearst for the past fourteen years and had been able to accommend to the form Pearst for the past fourteen years and had been able to accommend to the fourteen years and had been able to accommend to the fourteen years and had been able to accommend the form Pearst for the past fourteen years and had been able to accommend to the fourteen years and had been able to accommend the form Pearst for the past fourteen years and had been able to accommend the sentence of the commendations on the subject commendations on the subject commendations on the subject with the appointment of the desired report. Some complaints were made because it was not proved the fourteen years and had been able to accommend to the fourteen years and had been able to accommend the for the fourteen years and had been able to accommend the w

and it was agreed to—yeas 34, mays 24.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, gave notice the should decline serving as chairman of the select commit-tee; for, the proposition having come from the Senato from California for a select committee, of course he would be entitled to the parliamentary courtesy of being places at its head. For his own part, he preferred to have the matter referred to the Committee on Finance, believing that a select committee would do no good. The Com-mittee on Finance had already more information on these matters than a select committee could be possessed of in twelve months.

Mr. GWIN had no desire to serve as chairman of the select committee. He only made that motion because he knew that the Committee on Finance had so much builders before them that they could not attend to it.

Mr. PUGH moved to reconsider the vote last taken. He had voted for a select committee under the supposition that the senator from Tennessee would be placed at its head; and, if that sonator would not consent to occupy that position, he desired to change his vote.

The discussion of this question was interrupted by the amountement of a message from the House of Representatives.

HON, THOMAS L. HARR'S.

A message was received from the Heuse of Representa-tives, announcing the death of the Hon. Thomas I Hanns, late a member of that body from the State of Hilmoir, and communicating the proceedings of the Hons-

Mr. POUGLAS. Mr. President, for the first time de Mr. Polotias. Mr. Present to the area time di-ring my public service it becomes my mourabl duty to join in an official tribate of respect and veneration to the memory of a deceased colleague from my own State. The message from the House of Representatives has announced to the Senate the death of Thomas L. Hagnis, a well-known representative from the State of Illinois. His deknown representative from the State of Illinois. His de-clining lealth—the result of severe exposure in the mili-tary service of his country—had long since impressed-upon his family and immediate friends the stern necessity of preparing their minds and hearts for this afflicting be-reavement. With a constitution broken, and sinking, slowly but certainly under an incumble disease, and while calculy awaiting a result which he was conscious was inevitable and rapidly approaching, he retained and displayed the indomitable energy, courage, and fortitude which had characterized his whole life, and enabled him, will the hour of his death, to respons the whole duty to which had characterized his whole life, and enabled him, until the hour of his death, to perform his whole duty to his family and to society—to his State and the Union. He died at his home in Petersburg, Memard county, Illinois, on the 24th of November last, of pulmonary con-

sumption.

The history of Thomas L. Harris may be studied and his example followed with safety and honor by the youth of our country. Born in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 29th of October, 1816, he was only two years of age when his father died, leaving him and a younger brother dependent upon a widowed mother for support. By his own exertions, with the labor of his own hands, he obtained the means to acquire an education, and graduated with credit at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1841. During his senior year in college, he became a student-at-law in the office of Gov. Toucey, now Secretary of the Navy, and pursued his studies with assiduly and success. In December, 1841, he removed to Amherst country, Virginia, where he continued the law, while teaching school to obtain the means of support. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar in Virginia, and the same year removed to Petersburg. Menard country, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and resided until the period of his death. He rose rapidly in his profession, and had already acquired an envisible reputation as a lawyer, when the Mexican war broke out and called him to another field of duty. In May, 1846, he mised a company of volunteers and was elected their captain. He joined the fourth regiment of Himois volunteers, under the command of Cd. Baker; and on the 4th of July, of that year, was elected major of the regiment. After reaching Mexico, the absence and sickness of the colonel and licutenant colonel devolved the command of the regiment upon Major Harms; and in this position he displayed, in an eminent darge, the qualities of the soldler and the officer—courage, energy, premptitude, and discipline. He soon became conspicuous, winning the applause of his superiors and the confidence and love of those under his command. At Vera Cruz, as well as Certo Gordo, after the fall of General Shieds, when the command of the trigade devolved upon Colonel Baker, and that of the regiment. General Shields, when the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Baker, and that of the regiment upon Major Haraus, in consequence of the sickness of the licatemant colonel, the gallantry of my friend became historical, as appears by the official despatches of General Scott, commanding in-chief, and those of Major General Patterson and Colonel Baker, under whose immediate or lers he acted.

During his absence in Mexico Major Hanns was elect

dera he acted.

During his absence in Mexico Major Harnis was elected by the people to the Senate of Illinois, notwithstanding the district had previously given a decided majority in opposition to the political party to which he belonged. Returning from the war, surrounded with honors which his fellow-citizens all took pride in awarding to him, and which he hore with a modesty in harmony with his character, he again engaged in the practice of his profession with that camestness of character which was a part of his nature. But he had become an object of too much public interest to be allowed to remain long in private life. In 1848 he became the nominee of the democratic party (with which he was always thoroughly identified) for Congress, in a district which had uniformly given a decided opposition majority, and was triumphantly elected, upon the distinct issue of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories. His course in Congress was bold, manly, and unequivocal; always adhering strictly to the principles on which he was elected. He supported by vote and speech the legislation of 1850, known as the compromise measures; and nover failed to defend the authors of those measures and the principles involved in them, whenever and wherever assailed.

In 1854, when sectional strife raged with its greatest fury, and men of less nerve qualled before the atorn, Major Harms again became the candidate of his party for Congress in his district, which had been changed so as to conform to the new apportionment, and was then represented by a political opponent. In this contest he stood forth the bold and fearless champion of the principles.

as to conform to the new apportionment, and was then sepresented by a political opponent. In this contest he stood forth the bold and fearless champion of the principles embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act; and, in that distinct issue, he was elected by about two hundred majority over his pepular antagonist. Maintaining in Congress, with ability and fidelity, the principles on which he was elected, he for the third time because the chosen leader of his party, by a unanimous vote, in 1856; and, after an arthous and severe canvass, pending the presidential election of that year, he was re-elected by about two thousand majority. The course which Major Harris

leader of his party, by a unanimous vote, in 1856; and, after an arduous and severe canvazs, pending the presidential election of that year, he was re-elected by about two thousand majority. The course which Major Harms felt it his duty to pursue on the important and exciting questions which engrossed the attention of Congress during the last session is familiar to the Senate and the country. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist, here or elsewhere, in regard to the merits of that controversy, all will unite in bearing testimony to the ability, fidelity, and gallantry with which he maintained and defended his conscientious convictions.

When Congress adjourned, he returned to his home in the beloved State of his adoption, worn down and exhausted by excessive labors, and sinking slowly under the effects of a disease, which even his energy and will could no longer resist. He received the unanimous nomination of the democratic party for re-election to Congress, and was re-elected on the 2d of his November by about four thousand majority. Centrary to the advice of his physician, and in opposition to the urgent and affectionate remonstrances of his friends, he insisted upon being rearried to the poils, that he might pay the last tribute to his political faith, and perform his last duty to his country. He lived to receive complete returns of the election in the entire State, and to write affectionate letters of congratulation to those with whom he had uniformly sevel on public questions, and in whose success he cherished a deep and heartfelt interest. While the country at large will mourn the loss of a brave and true man, whose particular services in the field and in the country at large will mourn the loss of a brave and true man, whose particular services in the field and in the country at large will mourn the loss of a brave and true man, whose particular services are served to the service of the feel of the following recolution:

Major Harras left a wife and four small children, to whom he was tenderly, are ent

solutions,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be be motion of Mr. Pungrs, of Missouri, to suspend the ules to enable him to introduce the following resolu-

Resolved. That during the ensume two weeks a shall be in order,